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**Marked-Up Version of Amendments Submitted With
Amendment; Response To Office Action Mailed November 15, 2002**

In the Specification:

On page 38, the paragraph beginning on line 14:

As used herein, “a method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation” may be used interchangeably with “an in situ conversion process for hydrocarbons.” “Hydrocarbons” are generally defined as organic material that contains molecules formed primarily by carbon and hydrogen atoms. ~~carbon and hydrogen in their molecular structures.~~ Hydrocarbons may also include other elements, such as, but not limited to, halogens, metallic elements, nitrogen, oxygen, and/or sulfur. Hydrocarbons may be, but are not limited to, kerogen, bitumen, pyrobitumen, and oils. Hydrocarbons may be located within or adjacent to mineral matrices within the earth. Matrices may include, but are not limited to, sedimentary rock, sands, silicilytes, carbonates, diatomites, and other porous media.

On page 64, the paragraph beginning on line 11:

As shown in FIG. 3, in addition to heat sources 100, one or more production wells ~~102~~
~~104~~ will typically be disposed within the portion of the coal formation. Formation fluids may be produced through production well 104. ~~Production well 102 may be configured such that a mixture that may include formation fluids may be produced through the production well.~~ Production well ~~102-104~~ may also include a heat source. In this manner, the formation fluids may be maintained at a selected temperature throughout production, thereby allowing more or all of the formation fluids to be produced as vapors. Therefore high temperature pumping of liquids from the production well may be reduced or substantially eliminated, which in turn decreases production costs. Providing heating at or through the production well tends to: (1) prevent inhibit condensation and/or refluxing of production fluid when such production fluid is moving in the production well proximate to the overburden, (2) increase heat input into the formation, and/or (3) increase formation permeability at or proximate the production well.

In the Claims:

531. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a ~~selected~~
~~section~~part of the formation; ~~and~~
controlling a pressure and a temperature within at least a majority of the ~~selected~~
~~section~~part of the formation, wherein the pressure is controlled as a function of temperature, or
the temperature is controlled as a function of pressure; and
producing a mixture from the formation.

532. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters
comprise at least two ~~heat source~~heaters, and wherein superposition of heat from at least the two
~~heat source~~heaters pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the ~~selected section~~part of the
formation.

533. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising controlling formation
conditions, wherein controlling formation conditions comprises maintaining a temperature within
the ~~selected section~~part of the formation within a pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C
to about 400 °C.

534. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat~~
~~source~~heaters comprises an electrical heaters.

535. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat~~
~~source~~heaters comprises a surface burners.

536. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat~~
~~source~~heaters comprises a flameless distributed combustors.

537. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ comprises a natural distributed combustors.

538. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising controlling the heat such that an average heating rate of the ~~selected sectionpart of the formation~~ is less than about 1 °C per day ~~duringin a pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C to about 400 °C.~~

539. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ to at least the portion of the formation comprises:

heating a selected volume (V) of the hydrocarbon containing formation from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~, wherein the formation has an average heat capacity (C_v), and wherein the heating pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the selected volume of the formation; and

wherein heating energy/day (P_{wr}) provided to the selected volume is equal to or less than P_{wr} , wherein P_{wr} is calculated by the equation:

$$P_{wr} = h * V * C_v * \rho_B,$$

— wherein P_{wr} is the heating energy/day, h is an average heating rate of the formation, ρ_B is formation bulk density, and wherein the an average heating rate (h) of the selected volume is less than about 10 °C/day.

541. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ comprises heating the ~~selected sectionpart of the formation~~ such that a thermal conductivity of at least a portion of the ~~selected sectionpart of the formation~~ is greater than about 0.5 W/(m °C).

554. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein the produced mixture comprises a non-condensable component, wherein the non-condensable component comprises molecular hydrogen, wherein the molecular hydrogen is greater than about 10 % by volume of the non-condensable component, and wherein the molecular hydrogen is less than about 80 % by volume of the non-condensable component at 25 °C and one atmosphere absolute pressure.

561. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising controlling formation wherein controlling formation conditions comprises recirculating a portion of hydrogen from the mixture into the formation.

562. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising:
providing hydrogen (H₂) to the ~~heated section~~part of the formation to hydrogenate hydrocarbons within the ~~section~~part of the formation; and
heating a portion of the ~~section~~part of the formation with heat from hydrogenation.

564. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises increasing a permeability of a majority of the ~~selected section~~part of the formation to greater than about 100 millidarcy.

565. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises substantially uniformly increasing a permeability of a majority of the ~~selected section~~part of the formation.

567. (amended) The method of claim 531, wherein producing the mixture comprises producing the mixture in a production well, and wherein at least about 7 ~~heat source~~heaters are disposed in the formation for each production well.

568. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, and wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern.

569. (amended) The method of claim 531, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern, and wherein a plurality of the units are repeated over an area of the formation to form a repetitive pattern of units.

570. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a ~~selected~~
~~section~~part of the formation to raise an average temperature within the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the
~~formation~~ to, or above, a temperature that will pyrolyze hydrocarbons within the ~~selected~~
~~section~~part of the formation;

producing a mixture from the formation; and

controlling API gravity of the produced mixture to be greater than about 25 degrees API
by controlling average pressure and average temperature in the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the
~~formation~~ such that the average pressure in the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the formation is greater
than the pressure (p) set forth in the following equation for an assessed average temperature (T)
in the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the formation:

$$p = e^{[-44000/T + 67]}$$

where p is measured in psia and T is measured in °Kelvin.

573. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters
comprise at least two ~~heat source~~heaters, and wherein superposition of heat from at least the two
~~heat source~~heaters pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the
formation.

574. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein controlling the average temperature
comprises maintaining a temperature in the ~~selected~~section~~part~~ of the formation within a
pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C to about 400 °C.

575. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat~~
~~source~~heaters comprises an electrical heaters.

576. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat~~
~~source~~heaters comprises a surface burners.

577. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ comprises a flameless distributed combustors.

578. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein at least one of the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ comprises a natural distributed combustors.

579. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising controlling a temperature within at least a majority of the ~~selected sectionpart~~ of the formation, wherein the pressure is controlled as a function of temperature, or the temperature is controlled as a function of pressure.

580. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising controlling the heat such that an average heating rate of the ~~selected sectionpart of the formation~~ is less than about 1 °C per day ~~duringin a pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C to about 400 °C.~~

581. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ to at least the portion of formation comprises:

heating a selected volume (V) of the hydrocarbon containing formation from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~, wherein the formation has an average heat capacity (C_v), and wherein the heating pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the selected volume of the formation; and

wherein heating energy/day (P_{wr}) provided to the selected volume is equal to or less than P_{wr} , wherein P_{wr} is calculated by the equation:

$$P_{wr} = h * V * C_v * \rho_B,$$

wherein P_{wr} is the heating energy/day, h is an average heating rate of the formation, ρ_B is formation bulk density, and wherein the an average heating rate (h) of the selected volume is less than about 10 °C/day.

583. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ comprises heating the selected sectionpart of the formation such that a thermal

conductivity of at least a portion of the selected sectionpart of the formation is greater than about 0.5 W/(m °C).

595. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein the produced mixture comprises a non-condensable component, wherein the non-condensable component comprises molecular hydrogen, wherein the molecular hydrogen is greater than about 10 % by volume of the non-condensable component, and wherein the molecular hydrogen is less than about 80 % by volume of the non-condensable component at 25 °C and one atmosphere absolute pressure.

601. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising controlling formation conditions, wherein controlling formation conditions comprises recirculating a portion of hydrogen from the mixture into the formation.

602. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising:
providing hydrogen (H₂) to the heated sectionpart of the formation to hydrogenate hydrocarbons within the sectionpart of the formation; and
heating a portion of the section-part of the formation with heat from hydrogenation.

604. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises increasing a permeability of a majority of the selected sectionpart of the formation to greater than about 100 millidarcy.

605. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises substantially uniformly increasing a permeability of a majority of the selected sectionpart of the formation.

607. (amended) The method of claim 570, wherein producing the mixture comprises producing the mixture in a production well, and wherein at least about 7 ~~heat source~~heaters are disposed in the formation for each production well.

608. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, and wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern.

609. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern, and wherein a plurality of the units are repeated over an area of the formation to form a repetitive pattern of units.

623. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a selected ~~section~~part of the formation to raise an average temperature within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation to, or above, a temperature that will pyrolyze hydrocarbons within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation;

producing a mixture from the formation; and

controlling a weight percentage of olefins of the produced mixture to be less than about 20 % by weight by controlling average pressure and average temperature in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation such that the average pressure in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation is greater than the pressure (p) set forth in the following equation for an assessed average temperature (T) in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation:

$$p = e^{(-5700/T + 83)}$$

where p is measured in psia and T is measured in °Kelvin.

665. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a selected ~~section~~part of the formation to raise an average temperature within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation

608. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, and wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern.

609. (amended) The method of claim 570, further comprising providing heat from three or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the ~~heat source~~heaters are located in the formation in a unit of ~~heat source~~heaters, wherein the unit of ~~heat source~~heaters comprises a triangular pattern, and wherein a plurality of the units are repeated over an area of the formation to form a repetitive pattern of units.

623. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a selected ~~section~~part of the formation to raise an average temperature within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation to, or above, a temperature that will pyrolyze hydrocarbons within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation;

producing a mixture from the formation; and
controlling a weight percentage of olefins of the produced mixture to be less than about 20 % by weight by controlling average pressure and average temperature in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation such that the average pressure in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation is greater than the pressure (p) set forth in the following equation for an assessed average temperature (T) in the ~~selected section~~part of the formation:

$$p = e^{[-5700/T + 83]}$$

where p is measured in psia and T is measured in °Kelvin.

665. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising:
providing heat from one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least a portion of the formation;
allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to a selected ~~section~~part of the formation to raise an average temperature within the ~~selected section~~part of the

formation to, or above, a temperature that will pyrolyze hydrocarbons within the selected sectionpart of the formation;

producing a mixture from the formation; and

controlling hydrocarbons having carbon numbers greater than 25 of the produced mixture to be less than about 25 % by weight by controlling average pressure and average temperature in the selected sectionpart of the formation such that the average pressure in the selected sectionpart of the formation is greater than the pressure (p) set forth in the following equation for an assessed average temperature (T) in the selected sectionpart of the formation:

$$p = e^{[-14000/T + 25]}$$

where p is measured in psia and T is measured in °Kelvin.

668. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein the one or more heat sourceheaters comprise at least two heat sourceheaters, and wherein superposition of heat from at least the two heat sourceheaters pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the selected sectionpart of the formation.

669. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein at least one of the one or more heat sourceheaters comprises an electrical heaters.

670. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein at least one of the one or more heat sourceheaters comprises a surface burners.

671. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein at least one of the one or more heat sourceheaters comprises a flameless distributed combustors.

672. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein at least one of the one or more heat sourceheaters comprises a natural distributed combustors.

673. (amended) The method of claim 665, further comprising controlling a temperature within at least a majority of the ~~selected section~~part of the formation, wherein the pressure is controlled as a function of temperature, or the temperature is controlled as a function of pressure.

674. (amended) The method of claim 673, wherein controlling the temperature comprises maintaining a temperature within the ~~selected section~~part of the formation within a pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C to about 400 °C.

675. (amended) The method of claim 665, further comprising controlling the heat such that an average heating rate of the ~~selected section~~part of the formation is less than about 1 °C per day during in a pyrolysis temperature range from about 270 °C to about 400 °C.

676. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters to at least the portion of formation comprises:

heating a selected volume (V) of the hydrocarbon containing formation from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters, wherein the formation has an average heat capacity (C_v), and wherein the heating pyrolyzes at least some hydrocarbons within the selected volume of the formation; and

wherein heating energy/day (P_{wr}) provided to the selected volume is equal to or less than P_{wr} , wherein P_{wr} is calculated by the equation:

$$P_{wr} = h * V * C_v * \rho_B$$

wherein P_{wr} is the heating energy/day, h is an average heating rate of the formation, ρ_B is formation bulk density, and wherein the an average heating rate (h) of the selected volume is less than about 10 °C/day.

678. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein providing heat from the one or more ~~heat source~~heaters comprises heating the ~~selected section~~part of the formation such that a thermal conductivity of at least a portion of the ~~selected section~~part of the formation is greater than about 0.5 W/(m °C).

690. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein the produced mixture comprises a non-condensable component, wherein the non-condensable component comprises molecular hydrogen, wherein the molecular hydrogen is greater than about 10 % by volume of the non-condensable component, and wherein the molecular hydrogen is less than about 80 % by volume of the non-condensable component at 25 °C and one atmosphere absolute pressure.

696. (amended) The method of claim 665, further comprising:

providing hydrogen (H_2) to the heated sectionpart of the formation to hydrogenate hydrocarbons within the sectionpart of the formation; and

heating a portion of the sectionpart of the formation with heat from hydrogenation.

698. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises increasing a permeability of a majority of the selected sectionpart of the formation to greater than about 100 millidarcy.

699. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein allowing the heat to transfer comprises substantially uniformly increasing a permeability of a majority of the selected sectionpart of the formation.

701. (amended) The method of claim 665, wherein producing the mixture comprises producing the mixture in a production well, and wherein at least about 7 heat sourceheaters are disposed in the formation for each production well.

702. (amended) The method of claim 665, further comprising providing heat from three or more heat sourceheaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the heat sourceheaters are located in the formation in a unit of heat sourceheaters, and wherein the unit of heat sourceheaters comprises a triangular pattern.

703. (amended) The method of claim 665, further comprising providing heat from three or more heat sourceheaters to at least a portion of the formation, wherein three or more of the heat sourceheaters are located in the formation in a unit of heat sourceheaters, wherein the unit of heat

~~sourceheaters~~ comprises a triangular pattern, and wherein a plurality of the units are repeated over an area of the formation to form a repetitive pattern of units.

704. (amended) A method of treating a hydrocarbon containing formation in situ, comprising: providing heat from one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ to at least a portion of the formation; allowing the heat to transfer from the one or more ~~heat sourceheaters~~ to a selected sectionpart of the formation to raise an average temperature within the selected sectionpart of the formation to, or above, a temperature that will pyrolyze hydrocarbons within the selected sectionpart of the formation;

producing a mixture from the formation; and

controlling an atomic hydrogen to carbon ratio of the produced mixture to be greater than about 1.7 by controlling average pressure and average temperature in the selected sectionpart of the formation such that the average pressure in the selected sectionpart of the formation is greater than the pressure (p) set forth in the following equation for an assessed average temperature (T) in the selected sectionpart of the formation:

$$p = e^{[-38000/T + 61]}$$

where p is measured in psia and T is measured in °Kelvin.

5396. (amended) The method of claim 567, wherein at least about 20 ~~heat sourceheaters~~, are disposed in the formation for each production well.

5397. (amended) The method of claim 607, wherein at least about 20 ~~heat sourceheaters~~ are disposed in the formation for each production well.

5398. (amended) The method of claim 701, wherein at least about 20 ~~heat sourceheaters~~ are disposed in the formation for each production well.